

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This is the last chapter of the present study. It consists of two parts. The first part presents the conclusion based on the findings and discussions in the previous chapter. The second part puts forward the suggestions for further studies.

5.1 Conclusion

The present study is guided by three research questions which examine the types of conversational implicature, the ways the implicature are generated, and audience's responses to humor. For the types of conversational implicature in written short humor dialogue, it is revealed that there is only one out of the two types of conversational implicature appears in written short humor dialogues namely particularized conversational implicature. Particularized conversational implicature appears in all the 45 written short humor dialogues. One of the reasons that particularized conversational implicature appears because one or two types of maxim failed to be observed in the dialogues. In humor dialogues, the writers break one or two types of maxim for humoristic purpose. This finding is in line with Paakinen (2010) who states that maxims are broken for humoristic purposes through verbal and non-verbal acts.

As for the hidden messages which are generated in implicature, they are generated through the flouting of maxim, and the remaining four did not occur. Maxim of relation is the most flouted. Moreover, this result also shows that the easiest way to to make a joke/humor is to be irrelevant. The jokes/humors which are generated through flouts of maxim of relation are easily understood by the hearers/readers.

With regard to the audience's responses to implicature, it is discovered that humor support strategies which are used by the audience are 'contributing

Nesya Juliana, 2015

GRICE'S CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE IN WRITTEN SHORT HUMOR DIALOGUES

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia | repository.upi.edu | perpustakaan.upi.edu

more humor, 'humor is support strategy itself', and 'mixed strategy' ('contributing more humor' and 'offering sympathy'). 'Contributing more humor' is represented by laughing at the humor. It suggests that the humors in the dialogues are similar with types of humor which are presented in Indonesia. The respondents acknowledge the humor. So, they easily understand the humors and laugh at them as the response. 'Humor is support strategy itself' is represented by the act of not giving any form of humor support by the respondents. Moreover, the present study also observes that 'humor is support strategy itself' is used mostly by male audiences. It suggests that the male audiences tend to be silent or not giving response to any kind of thing they know/understand. The act of not giving any form of support to the humor does not always mean that the audiences do not understand the humor or think that the humor is not funny. Rather, they have other reasons to do so. The first reason is the audience already read the same dialogue before. So, the degree of humor is greatly reduced. Another reason is the audience thinks the dialogue is a little bit funny. So, the humor is less funny. In addition to the two strategies occurred, a 'mixed strategy' between 'contributing more humor' and 'offering sympathy' occurs in the present study since the audience thinks that the dialogue is funny and then she feels sorry.

From each finding above, it can be concluded that humor dialogue carries particularized conversational implicature. Particularized conversational implicature occurs in a situation where special/specific knowledge is needed in order to understand the additional conveyed meaning (Yule, 1996), in this case is source of humor. In the present study, the source of humor in humor dialogue is placed in a sentence/part where the special/specific knowledge is needed to understand the humor. So, all of the humor dialogues contain of particularized conversational implicature. The hidden messages in implicature are generated through flout of maxims, because the flout of maxim is the easiest way to create a joke. In humor dialogues, when characters flout the maxims, they may be considered as flustered, stupid, and odd by the hearers. The audience's responses

indicate that the humor dialogues are entertaining the audiences. The audiences laugh as the response to humor to indicate that the humor is funny and entertaining.

In addition, the results of analysis reveal how gender relates to the humor support strategies. The ‘contributing more humor’ strategy is used by female and male audiences in giving their response to humor dialogues. The percentage of ‘contributing more humor’ which is used by female audiences is 25% (25 responses) and 28% (28 responses) by male audiences from total 100 responses (Each audience gives 5 responses). This does not support Hay’s statement which proposes that woman tend to laugh more to humor than man. The ‘humor is support strategy itself’ strategy is used by both female and male audiences. The strategy is mostly used by male audiences with 13% (13 responses), while female audiences give 9% (9 responses). The ‘mixed strategy’ (‘contributing more humor’ and ‘offering sympathy’) occurs once (1%). The strategy is used by a female audience in giving response to the dialogue which contains flout of maxim of manner. The rest 24% is used by female (20%) and male (4%) audiences by not using any form of strategy because they do not understand the humor. From this explanation, male audiences tend to give response to humor more than female audiences.

5.2 Suggestion

Finally, the present study achieves its purpose to answer the research questions and lead to its conclusions. However, this study is realized to be far from perfection. There may still weaknesses related to the content and the arrangement. Thus, it is recommended for further research to focus on the content and the arrangement of the research paper in order to provide more elaborate and informative research.

Furthermore, it is suggested for further research with the same topic to involve the analysis of written short humor dialogue. Last, it is hoped that the

English Department of UPI could provide more literature references related to pragmatic and written short humor dialogue studies, so it can help the students in conducting their research about pragmatic and written short humor dialogue better.